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## Labor History in the Making—The Men Who Make It.

In the story "Labor History and the Men Who Make It," Luke Grant, special correspondent of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, infuses considerable of truths and has drawn graphic pen pictures of the characters of the various members of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor. Grant represented his paper at the late convention in Minneapolis, and from his knowledge before hand, and contact with them there has been written the following articles:

"We are interested in measures, not in men," is a common expression with trade unionists. The idea which it is intended to convey is that certain principles are enduring, while the men who are temporarily engaged in expounding and carrying out those principles are ever subject to change and are therefore of secondary importance.

These same men will tell you that the trade union movement is founded on certain fundamental truths which are the same today as they were fifty years ago and that they will be the same 100 years hence. But it is impossible to dissociate certain men from certain principles, and it follows that the men who are intrusted with the guidance of the American labor movement are intensely interesting.

It is true that the labor movement of the country does not depend on Samuel Gompers or on John Mitchell or James Duncan or any other particular set of men. The early pioneers who were struggling for industrial democracy fifty or sixty years ago are nearly all gone and their places have been taken by others. The movement has steadily advanced. The dreams of the early pioneers have in many instances been more than realized, but the men of today have other dreams and aspirations and the spirit of unrest is more pronounced today than at any time in history.

### LEADERS IN BIG CONVENTION.

Up here in the metropolis of the Northwest where the organized workers of the country are holding their parliament the most interesting study is a study of the men who are representing some 2,000,000 wage earners. Among the delegates there are all shades of political and religious beliefs. They are all united, however, on one subject—how to advance the interests of the men they represent. Most of them are thoroughly in earnest and when they disagree it is over questions of policy as to the best and most effective methods of carrying out the same ideas.

It is not difficult for the observer to look over the assemblage and pick out the men who are attending this labor congress for the first time. They feel they have now an opportunity to make a great record. They want to speak on nearly every question. It makes little difference if they say substantially what a previous speaker has said; they want to get the names of the new recruits. The veterans who have attended every convention for fifteen or twenty years smile at the enthusiasm of the new recruits. The veterans are not heard often on the floor and usually sit quietly and listen to debates, but occasionally when it appears that the younger and more enthusiastic element is likely to lead the convention away from the beaten paths of pure and simple unionism they are ready to throw the weight of their experience in the other direction.

### GOMPERS CENTRAL FIGURE.

The central figure in the convention is, of course,

President Gompers. He has presided over so many gatherings of the kind that, being a close observer, he practically knows in advance what a delegate is going to say. The delegates are representative of their respective unions, and it is unnecessary for President Gompers to know the particular delegate because he knows the tendencies of the union. A delegate from the brewery workers' organization, for instance, or from the bakery workers is apt to have socialistic leanings. The socialist delegate from a building trades union is a rare exception, and should one occasionally get elected he has no influence with his delegation. So Mr. Gompers knows in advance what side of a question a delegate is to speak on if it is a question of vital importance.

While it is true that the delegates are given the greatest latitude consistent with parliamentary usage, it is also true that a comparatively small number of men control the convention. They do not control it in the sense that they command a majority of the votes, as is sometimes asserted, neither do they do it by any trickery or taking advantage of those opposed to them. They control it by sheer force of character.

### HARMONY IN COUNCIL.

The Executive Council which might be termed the senate or upper house in the labor congress, is composed of eleven men. They are the President, Secretary, Treasurer and eight Vice-Presidents. They are all men of ability. In their individual characteristics they are very different. In a chime of bells each bell may look exactly like its neighbor. Ring them, and they will give forth entirely different sounds. But when they are skillfully manipulated together they produce perfect harmony. So the members of the Executive Council differ in their makeup, but there are certain general policies on which they are agreed, and they work together in perfect unison, at least as far as outward appearances go. That is the reason why they can control the convention on all important questions. Most of the old delegates who have attended a number of conventions cheerfully admit that they are glad the Executive Council does control. They say it is a good thing for the American labor movement, as "bosses" are necessary in the most democratic institutions.

Samuel Gompers is a man about fifty-seven years of age. He was born in England, but came to this country when a young boy. At ten years of age he worked in a cigar factory. All his life he has lived in an atmosphere of labor. As President of the American Federation of Labor he has reached the height of his ambition. He would rather be at the head of the labor movement than in any other position in the world. At various times he has been offered more lucrative positions in other fields, but he has declined all of them. There is nothing of the demagogue in Mr. Gompers. He is perfectly sincere in all he does and thinks. He may be wrong in his ideas on certain subjects, but his opponents will not deny his sincerity. Neither will they question his honesty and integrity. Probably few men in a similar walk of life have had the same opportunities personally to enrich themselves.

"What incentive is there for me to be dishonest?" said Mr. Gompers to the writer. I hold what is to me the highest position in the world. I would not exchange places with any man on earth. If the time

comes when my fellow workers no longer want me in that position I can still make a living for myself and my family at the bench in a cigar factory. Not the living I am making now, I will admit, but I have done it before and can do it again." As he spoke he set his teeth in a way that is characteristic of him. Mr. Gompers would not like to go making cigars again for a living, but were it a choice between the cigar factory and betraying his trust, he would not hesitate a moment. He would go to the cigar factory.

Mr. Gompers is a keen student of human nature. His environment and training have perhaps made him more than ordinarily sympathetic with the failings of his fellow mortals. This trait in his character has been frequently misunderstood and severely criticised. He has been accused of "straddling" questions rather than hurt the feelings of some men. If an affiliated union has been guilty of a violation of the law and rules, and it is left to Mr. Gompers to bring the recalcitrant member back into the fold or revoke its charter, he never revokes the charter. Sometimes he does not bring the union back, either, but he is generally successful. His method is to pat men on the back and say, "Won't you please be good?"

When the convention at San Francisco two years ago ordered Mr. Gompers to go to Chicago and either get the central labor body to comply with the laws or revoke the charter, he accomplished his purpose without making a single enemy. In fact, he made friends of some who were his enemies before. His first words in the meeting were: "I am not here, brothers, in the language of the street, to tell you where you get off at." His plea for unity and harmony was effective, and after his purpose had been accomplished the delegates declared that the "old man was all right and a good diplomat."

### FEWER EQUALS AT GAVEL.

As a presiding officer Mr. Gompers has few equals. He is not arbitrary in his rulings and he does not attempt to rush anything through the convention under gavel rule that appears objectionable to any considerable number of the delegates. But he never allows the convention to get beyond his control, and there are few appeals taken from the decision of the chair.

As a public speaker he makes one think of a steam engine which starts slowly and gathers force and momentum as it proceeds. In an extempore address he begins slowly and deliberately, weighing each word carefully. As he gets warmed up to his subject his words come faster, but his enunciation is perfect all the time. When he recounts some real or imaginary wrong endured by the workers of the country he clenches his fists and sets to work. He can appeal successfully to the emotional side of human nature, but he does not do it by the superficial tricks of the polished orator. In his most dramatic flights there is an earnestness about him which carries conviction. Like most men, he is susceptible to flattery and enjoys the plaudits of his hearers, but he seldom speaks unless he really wants to say something. In other words, he does not often appeal to the galleries.

### PROSPERITY IN BIG WAGE.

The economic views of Mr. Gompers are interesting. He firmly believes that financial depressions and industrial panics are caused by wage reductions



which lessen the consuming powers of the workers. Obversely he holds that if the trade unions of the country at all times resist to their utmost any wage reduction industrial panics will disappear. In his annual address he devotes a good deal of space to this subject. He says: "If we adhere firmly to the policy, establish and maintain it as a fixed principle in the industrial affairs of America, that at any and all hazards we will resist any attempt at wage reductions, we shall establish not only a new economic principle, but a new philosophy by which industrial panics and crises will be obliterated, and we shall set an example for the whole world to follow."

"A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workmen affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming powers, which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles therefore used and consumed. They follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reduction, of retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins."

It is immaterial here whether this philosophy is sound economic doctrine or not. Mr. Gompers firmly believes it and probably gives better reasons for his belief than most of our professors of political economy can give for their so-called immutable law of supply and demand. Our economic beliefs have had to undergo a good many changes since the days of Adam Smith, and from Mr. Gompers' experience and observations he is probably as well qualified to discover a "new philosophy" on economics as many of those who teach political economy purely from the standpoint of economy without considering the human side of the question.

#### JAMES DUNCAN IN CONTRAST.

James Duncan, First Vice-President of the Federation, is in many respects a strange contrast to Mr. Gompers. The contrast in temperament of the men is quite as marked as is their personal appearance. Mr. Duncan is some ten years younger than Mr. Gompers. He has a splendid physique. He stands over six feet and has a commanding appearance on the platform. Mr. Duncan was born and received his early education and training in the north of Scotland. He was trained in that strict and stern school which draws a sharp well-defined line between right and wrong. He was taught that this is right and that is wrong, and there can be no temporizing between them. His strong, well-set jaw denotes firmness and his colleagues on the Council understand that once he has made up his mind on any subject he is unlikely to change. If it required a unanimous vote of the Council to settle a question as it does on a jury, the chances are that Mr. Duncan would hang a few juries or hold them there until they agreed to come to his terms. As it only requires a majority he can on certain questions hold to his opinions, although differing from some of his colleagues, and he is liberal enough never to object to majority rule. In many respects he is the strongest man on the Executive Council.

In the matter of a union violating laws which would warrant the revocation of its charter, Mr. Duncan would never plead with it to be good as would Mr. Gompers. Mr. Duncan would say without mincing words: "This is the law, obey it or take the consequences." There would be no straddling or beating around the bush. It is not to be presumed that Mr. Duncan would arbitrarily make the law and then as arbitrarily enforce it. He does not jump at hasty conclusions. He has a large measure of the "canniness characteristic of his race," but if a law is there and Mr. Duncan is intrusted with the enforcement of it—well, the law will be enforced or something will smash.

#### HEIR TO LEADER'S MANTLE.

For years Mr. Duncan has been regarded as the legitimate successor of Mr. Gompers, should the lat-

ter by any reason retire. Because of this he is of more than ordinary interest, and the characteristics in him just noted have been often subjects of discussion among the big labor chiefs. It is the general opinion that his policy would not be as successful as that followed by Mr. Gompers. The American Federation of Labor is a voluntary body, which allows the fullest measure of self-government to its affiliated unions. It has no power to discipline beyond revoking a charter. The revocation of the charter of an international union might or might not result in forcing it to comply with certain requirements. An international union can exist without being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is possible, and even probable, that a rigid enforcement of laws such as might be expected under Mr. Duncan's administration would result in tearing down rather than in building up the Federation. There is no doubt that were it possible to have a body strictly disciplined on Mr. Duncan's plan it would be much more effective than the present Federation. It would have the respect not only of its own membership but of employers and the public generally. But it is doubtful from a practical standpoint if such a degree of perfection could be reached and maintained.

In a single international union it is different. An international union can afford to discipline an offending local, for the reason that today a local can hardly exist without affiliation with the international of its craft. But as already noted, an international can exist without being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### LIKED DESPITE FIRMNESS.

While Mr. Duncan is a man of strong convictions, he does not attempt to force them upon his colleagues to the point where he might be offensive. On the contrary, he is well liked by every man who knows him and his judgment on all questions of importance is eagerly sought. He understands every phase of the labor problem better than most men and being a Scotchman he naturally loves an argument. His arguments carry weight with them, too, and few men in the Council or out of it, for that matter in the world of labor, care to cross swords with him unless they are ready to take a drubbing. It is a common thing among delegates interested in some particular phase of a problem to ask "Where does Duncan stand?" They know that if he is against them their chances of winning are less. As Secretary of the Granite Cutters' International Union Mr. Duncan has proved remarkably successful; as President of the American Federation of Labor he might not prove such a success, but he is a man who will command the respect of his fellows in any

position. There is an air of strength about him that stamps him a leader among men.

#### FAME OF JOHN MITCHELL.

John Mitchell, the Second Vice-President of the Federation, is the most widely known man in the labor movement of America and at the same time the least known. To explain the seeming paradox, his name is almost a household word because of his successful conduct of some of the greatest strikes in the history of the country, but few men really know him.

Robert Burns, the poet, once wrote an epistle to a young friend who was about to enter upon his career in the world. Among other bits of advice that he gave his young friend was this:

"Conceal yersel' as weel's ye can,

Frae critical dissection,

But keek thro' every ither man,

Wi' sharp and sly inspection."

Probably Mr. Mitchell never read the poem in his life, but he is the embodiment of the idea expressed in the verse quoted. He can conceal himself from critical dissection better than any other man in the labor movement and is fairly adept at looking into and through other men. He was born in Braidwood, Ill., about thirty-seven years ago, and has been at the head of the United Mine Workers of America for the last eight years. In that time the organization has grown from a few thousand men to the largest union under one head in the world. Its upward march has been marked with serious industrial conflicts. It is such a militant organization that develops strong men and it has developed Mr. Mitchell.

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Always genial and affable among friends and acquaintances, Mr. Mitchell has few confidants. Especially is this true when he is engrossed in the handling of a big strike. There are two men in the miners' organization that perhaps know all of Mr. Mitchell's plans while he is leading a strike. They are W. D. Ryan, of Springfield, and W. B. Wilson, the General Secretary, who was recently elected to Congress. Outside of those two men Mr. Mitchell is practically a sealed book. Whether this reticence of manner is natural or whether it has been cultivated and acquired by careful training, it has stood Mr. Mitchell in good stead more than once. In fact, it is his strong point. If men will only talk enough they will disclose their weaknesses. If they do not talk they will be given credit for great wisdom whether they possess it or not.

Some men who are jealous of Mr. Mitchell's popularity have said that the reason he does not talk is because he has nothing to say that cannot be said better by other men who are practically unknown. He does not need to talk. He does things, and his actions speak louder than words. Admiral Togo is not given to talking, neither is Oyama, but both of them could fight some when they tried. So could Mitchell when he had to fight, and he left the talking to the others. He is as much of an enigma now as he was during the anthracite strike.

#### HIS SPEECHES NO TEST.

If Mr. Mitchell were to be judged by his utterances on the public platform on the occasions that he consents to speak he would be done an injustice. As a public speaker he does not measure up with a number of other men in the labor movement. This is especially true when he is speaking in a general way on the labor question. It is when he is pleading the cause of the coal miner that he shows at his best. In a joint convention of miners and operators Mr. Mitchell will sit quietly among the other delegates on one side of the hall. He will listen attentively to all the arguments advanced by the operators. The latter are shrewd business men, who understand coal mining from the employer's point of view quite as well as does Mr. Mitchell from the miner's viewpoint. He never makes a note of what is being said on paper, but when he takes the floor to reply his mind works with the regularity of a clock, and the operators discover that there is not one weak point in their arguments that has been overlooked. Mr. Mitchell will pace back and forth on the floor and drive home every point with the force of a man who is thoroughly familiar with every detail of his subject.

Mr. Mitchell cannot only lead men in a conflict, but he can maneuver them with consummate skill before the conflict actually begins, so as to place the enemy at a disadvantage. In other words, Mr. Mitchell can outgeneral his opponents and always get public sympathy in a strike. He is a man of exceptional executive ability, who never overlooks an opportunity to advance the interests of the men he represents. Gompers, Duncan and Mitchell are the "big three" on the Executive Council and in the labor movement.

The Third Vice-President, James O'Connell, has forced his way to the front through his ability. He has none of the personal magnetism which attracts men, as have the three men already mentioned. He is not a man who could by any stretch of imagination be described as a "good fellow," as the term is generally understood. That is perhaps to his credit and is mentioned to show that he has other qualities which compel men to recognize him as a leader. He is cold and reserved in his manner, in fact, a veritable iceberg. One of Mr. O'Connell's friends remarked to him recently: "Jim, I don't believe you are an Irishman. You are too cold-blooded." Cold-blooded and deliberate he is in all his actions, but he successfully manages the affairs of the International Association of Machinists, which has a record of being one of the best fighting labor organizations in the country. He is sharp and shrewd and can drive a good bargain with employers. His chief aim is to secure better wages and conditions for the men he represents, and he never loses

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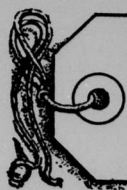
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sight of that object. He may truthfully be classed as one of the big men in the labor movement.

Max Morris, the Fourth Vice-President, is not generally regarded as a particularly strong man. He is at the head of the Retail Clerks' organization, a union that offers little opportunity for a man to display the best that is in him. It is more of a social organization than a militant trade union, and while there are evidences of some latent force in Mr. Morris, he has had little chance to develop it. What he knows of the labor movement he has learned from association with others rather than from actual experience, for his organization does not engage in strikes. But he has built up a large membership and through agitation succeeded in bettering the conditions of the Retail Clerks in many of the cities throughout the country. He is a good man for the position he holds with the clerks.

#### AN INTERESTING FIGURE.

One of the most interesting men on the Council is Denis Hayes, the Fifth Vice-President. He is quiet and retiring in his disposition and a great student. While he is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the labor question, he has devoted special attention to the subject of child labor. Mr. Hayes is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on this subject in the country, and he has done much through his organization to stamp it out, especially in New Jersey.

It seems perfectly natural for a person to connect Mr. Hayes with the work of trying to abolish child labor, by looking into his face. His eyes gleam with human sympathy and kindness. He has a strong face, and he talks in the most interesting and fascinating manner of any member on the Council. He has a great deal of personal magnetism which draws men to him, and he has fewer enemies perhaps than any man at the head of a big labor organization in the country.

"Yes, I have given some attention to the subject of child labor," said Mr. Hayes modestly, "because I think it has an important bearing on many of the evils under which we live. Oh, my efforts in that direction don't amount to much. Any right thinking man must abhor the exploitation of little children."

On one occasion during a strike of glass bottle blowers, the organization of which Mr. Hayes is the head, the union took eighty-four boys out of the glass factories and sent them to school, agreeing to pay them the same wages they were receiving in the factories. The boys were required to report at the union headquarters each Saturday and show a certificate from the teacher of the school they attended. If the report of the teachers showed that the boys had absented themselves, they had to show good cause, or they received no pay for the days they did not attend. The union kept this up for four years and gave the boys an education. Of course it was not altogether sympathy for the boys that caused the union to take the course it did. In the factories the boys were active competitors of the men. In school they could never break a strike. Mr. Hayes is an important cog in the machine which outlines the policy of the labor movement.

#### WORKS FOR THE UNSKILLED.

Daniel J. Keefe, the Sixth Vice-President, is recognized as one of the big men in the movement. He represents the Longshoremen and has brought about wonderful results among that class of unskilled workers. His hobby is conciliation with employers and joint trade agreements, and he has done more along these lines in the past few years than any other man at the head of a union of unskilled men. He believes in the strict adherence to contracts with employers, and he will not hesitate to revoke the charter of a union which violates an agreement. He has gone so far as to place other union men in the places of strikers when a strike was called without authority or contrary to a contract. For this he has sometimes been criticised, but he has discipline in his organization which is not seen in any other in the country composed of a like class of men.

Mr. Keefe is a good diplomat, as the employers with whom he has to deal appreciate, and while he

has made enemies of many of the trade autonomists because of his views on "industrialism," there is not a man in the labor world who can point to a better record of results achieved in the last few years, a fact which the men opposed to him cheerfully admit.

The Seventh Vice-President is Joseph F. Valentine, President of the Iron Molders' Union. He is genial and affable in his manner, but he dislikes notoriety of any kind and tries as much as possible to keep his name out of the newspapers. He has a record as a successful fighter and is a man of sound judgment. He is now engaged in one of the hardest struggles in the history of his organization against the introduction of the open shop. The Iron Molders' organization was never known to give up a battle. The present strike has been in progress in a number of cities since May 1 and Mr. Valentine is representative of his organization. He is not a man who will quit in a fight where he believes he is in the right. He is regarded by his colleagues as a strong man on the Council.

#### HUBER A "GOOD FELLOW."

W. D. Huber, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, is the Eight Vice-President. He is a "good fellow." He likes to call himself "Old Bill" and tell his friends that he "is all right," and most of them agree with him. He is not likely to set the world afire. He is at the head of the largest organization of skilled workmen in the country and the members of it are satisfied with the way he conducts their affairs.

Frank Morrison is Secretary of the Federation and is a good man in that position. He looks like a Southern ex-Congressman who has been relieved from duty, but who likes to have "Honorable" prefixed to his name and stroll through the lobbies at Washington to see that everything goes all right with the affairs of the country. On account of his peculiarities in dress he is rather a striking figure in the convention. He has a great fund of knowledge on matters of detail and has conducted the office of Secretary better than any other man who has occupied the position in the past.

John B. Lennon, the Treasurer of the Federation, who completes the list of members of the Executive Council, has been described as "the most lovable character in the labor movement." He has a great deal of ability, but is non-assertive and gives his counsel when it is asked rather than forcing it on his colleagues. He is a veteran in the movement and fought his battles thirty years ago. He is contented now to let the more aggressive and younger spirits get out on the firing line. It is not that he shirks his share of the work, for he accomplishes a great deal, but he has passed the stage where he cares to expend any energy unless he can make it count. Like Mr. Gompers, his whole life has been actively spent in the work of building up labor unions, and there is no man on the Council whose word has more weight. There is an old saying that it requires nine tailors to make a man. Mr. Lennon is a tailor, but the saying does not apply to him. It might be reversed in his case.

Different as these men are in their mental makeup, each one of them fits into his proper place, so that it might be difficult to pick out another equal number of men in the convention to as successfully conduct the affairs of the American Federation of Labor.

#### OTHER STRONG PERSONALITIES.

Outside of the Executive Council, there are a number of strong men in the convention. One of these is W. D. Mahon, who is at the head of the Street Carmen's organization. A few years ago, when the Street Carmen had little of an organization except a rather impressive name, Mr. Mahon was an ardent socialist. By dint of hard work, he succeeded in building up a powerful union, and he dropped his socialistic vagaries. It is perhaps more than a coincidence that Mr. Mahon should turn away from socialism as his organization grew up. Men who have work to do in the world, and who do it as Mr. Mahon has done, have little time to indulge in Utopian dreams. They are up against the hard cold facts every day of their lives and they have to

deal with human nature as it is, not as they think it ought to be. They learn in the school of experience that it is not wild utterances in union halls that get men better wages and working conditions. Mr. Mahon has learned the lesson well, and is today one of the forceful and conservative labor leaders of the country. The street railway corporations no longer dread a meeting with him for his organization has a record for fair dealing and carrying out agreements. Mr. Mahon talks in a positive and emphatic manner when among his associates, sometimes to the point of being boisterous as if he would fight his way through, should the whole world turn against him. But when he is dealing with employers he is a skillful diplomat and believes in fairness and justice to employers as well as to the men he represents. He has done a great deal for the Street Carmen of the country and that is his principle aim in life.

The United Mine Workers are represented by a lot of big men in addition to John Mitchell. It is a curious fact that the coal miners' organization has brought out more big, capable men than any other in the country. Why this should be so is hard to explain. The coal miner works alone by himself without an opportunity to discourse with his fellows. He is usually a man with little education and enters the mine at an early age. Few of them leave the mines to take up other work unless it is work directly connected with mining. Yet we find in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and, in fact, all bituminous coal mining States, former members of the miners' organization acting as commissioners for the operators and holding other responsible positions.

As soon as the operators find that the miners have developed a capable man they offer him better financial inducements to work for them. Two former Presidents of the Illinois miners, Herman Perry and Rube Russell, are now managers of big coal companies.

The system of organization of the miners, which divides their territory into districts and again into subdistricts, may have something to do with the developing of men. It creates more positions of responsibility and in a measure divides up authority, making each man largely responsible for his own district or subdistrict. Then, again, the miners have a militant organization, and it is in meeting and overcoming great obstacles that bring out the best that is in men. Whatever the reason may be, it is a fact that in conventions of the American Federation of Labor the miners' delegation is always made up of strong men.

W. B. Wilson, who has been elected to Congress, is one of the big men in the delegation. It is quite a step from a coal mine to Congress, but it is a good guess that Mr. Wilson will also be a big man in Congress. He is by birth a Scotchman, although raised and educated in America. He is a clear and logical reasoner and a forceful speaker.

One of the interesting men in the convention is Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union. He is a familiar figure in gatherings of the kind, for he has attended every convention for the last fifteen years. He is a Norwegian, and speaks in a rich, thin and rather pleasant voice. He always says something when he takes the floor. Some of his associates call him an "old maid" because when others are enjoying themselves "Andy" is burning the midnight oil poring over some old book on maritime laws. He knows more of the old laws under which seamen had to serve, some of them not yet repealed, than any other man in the country. He is better versed on the Constitution of the United States than most lawyers. He served for years as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, and can tell when every law in any way affecting labor was passed. He is an authority on the subject of injunctions, and has written a number of good articles on the subject. His aim in life is to get better and more humane laws for seamen.

On the whole, the men in the convention measure well up to the standard of those who have led any important movement for the betterment of mankind.



**WAITERS.**

Following are the nominees for officers of Waiters' Union No. 30, the election to take place on the 27th inst.:

President, A. C. Rose and J. D. Kirkpatrick; First Vice-President, Dan Foster, J. P. O'Neil and H. Marshall; Second Vice-President, Burt La Rue; Recording Secretary, A. C. Beck, W. H. Maguire and A. Schlieper; Financial Secretary, Theodore Johnson; Treasurer, A. J. Peterson; Business Agents (two to be elected), R. L. Grimmer, Thomas Aylward, E. J. Marsh and J. J. O'Brien; Trustees (three to be elected), W. C. Davis, A. Renk, Ferdinand Jensen and R. H. Crampton; Executive Board (twelve to be elected), William S. Moore, J. H. Hennessy, Frank Wilson, M. Kroyer, William Schwandes, Ed. F. McKenna, A. Kornberg, Fred Emery, Dan Foster, J. McWilliams, Herman Elbing, W. H. White, C. B. Hardin, J. L. Edgar, Thomas H. Talbot, William Lenz and E. C. George; Delegates to Local Joint Executive Board (six to be elected), Theodore Johnson, W. S. Moore, J. H. Hennessy, A. Renk, Ed. T. McKenna, W. C. Davis, A. C. Rose, J. D. Kirkpatrick, William Lenz, A. Schlieper and J. McWilliams; Delegates to Labor Council (ten to be elected), R. L. Grimmer, A. C. Rose, Burt La Rue, W. C. Davis, M. P. Scott, Theodore Johnson, Thomas Aylward, E. J. Marsh, J. J. O'Brien, R. H. Crampton, Tony Geister, Edward F. McKenna, E. C. George, Ferdinand Jensen, J. D. Kirkpatrick, A. Schlieper, William S. Moore, Frank Wilson and J. H. Hennessy; Delegates to Stockton Convention of State Federation of Labor—A. C. Beck, A. Schlieper, A. Renk, R. H. Crampton, William S. Moore, Jack Morrison, J. H. Hennessy, Tony Geister, C. Parson, Ferdinand Jensen, A. J. Peterson, M. Kroyer, Fred Emery, Dan Foster, R. L. Grimmer, W. H. Maguire, W. C. Davis, J. D. Kirkpatrick and C. B. Hardin. The election board consists of George A. Conley, J. Walter, A. G. McOmber, B. Widrin, Fred Sachsman and H. S. Harris.

A machine that will hurl coal into the firebox of a locomotive at the rate of 220 shovelfuls a minute, if necessary, will dispense with the labor of firemen on many of the engines of the Chicago and Northwestern road, says a news item.

**GARMENT WORKERS.**

The following nominations for officers of Garment Workers' Union, No. 131, have been made and will be voted on at the next meeting of the union: For President, Miss Sarah Hagan; Vice-President, Miss May Fenton; Recording Secretary, Miss Kittie Bresnahan; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, Miss Anna Burkhardt; Treasurer, Mrs. F. Koehl; Guide, Miss May Cummings; Executive Board—Miss Sarah Hagan, Miss Anna Burkhardt, Mrs. F. Koehl, Miss Kittie Bresnahan, Miss Margaret O'Brien, Miss May Fenton and Miss May Cummings; Delegates to Labor Council—Mrs. F. Koehl, Miss Anna Burkhardt, Miss Margaret O'Brien, Miss Sarah Hagan, Mrs. Winnie Knott, Miss May Fenton and Miss May Cummings; Delegates to Stockton Convention of State Federation of Labor—Mrs. F. Koehl, Miss Anna Burkhardt and Miss Margaret O'Brien.

**CIGAR MAKERS.**

Members of Cigar Makers' Union, Local No. 228, will choose officers for the coming year on the 20th inst., from the following nominees: President, Harrison Fluck and F. Westcott; Vice-President, H. Knobel; Financial Secretary, E. S. Belknap; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, George Fisher; Treasurer, H. L. Foster; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Schlocke; for Executive Committee, E. Ramsey, F. Nease, M. Burkhardt and John Ramon; Finance Committee—H. Miller, H. Knobel and J. Stein; Delegates to Labor Council—H. L. Foster, H. Knobel and J. Loebing; Delegates to Stockton Convention of State Federation of Labor—L. Brodie, F. Westcott, H. L. Foster, John Ramon, E. Ramsey, H. Knobel, J. Loebing and P. Hanlon.

**CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.**

The semi-annual meeting of the members of the California Co-Operative Meat Company will take place at 2 p. m. next Sunday, December 16, 1906, at Turner Hall, corner Seventh and Franklin streets, Oakland. Business of importance to be transacted. By order of C. E. SCHMIDT, President. \*

Spanish laborers continue to arrive at Colon to assist in the work of building the Canal. It is said that they are giving entire satisfaction.

**LABOR BUREAU ASSOCIATION.**

At the semi-annual meeting of the Labor Bureau Association held last Tuesday evening, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: W. H. Hutchinson, Charles J. Evans, John Burchaw, G. E. Fitzgerald, O. M. V. Roberts, L. E. Loomis, E. O. Smith, Charles S. Mattice, W. J. Kidd and Joseph C. Heymer. These officers were chosen for six months' term: President, W. H. Hutchinson; Recording Secretary, Charles S. Mattice; Financial Secretary, W. J. Kidd; Treasurer, Joseph C. Heymer.

**SAIL MAKERS.**

The following officers have been elected by the Sail Makers' Union for the ensuing term: President, Emil Miller; Vice-President, F. A. Adams; Secretary, C. H. Hatch; Treasurer, Carl Hensen; Trustees—Robert Blackiston, E. J. Walcott and Harry Smith; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Carter; Finance Committee—William Miller, Thomas Olson and William Davis; Delegates to Labor Council—C. H. Hatch and Mace Madson.

New York building trades are said to be demurring at the heavy expense of conducting their arbitration plan with the employers. Some of the locals are desirous of withdrawing from the arrangement or reconstructing present methods.

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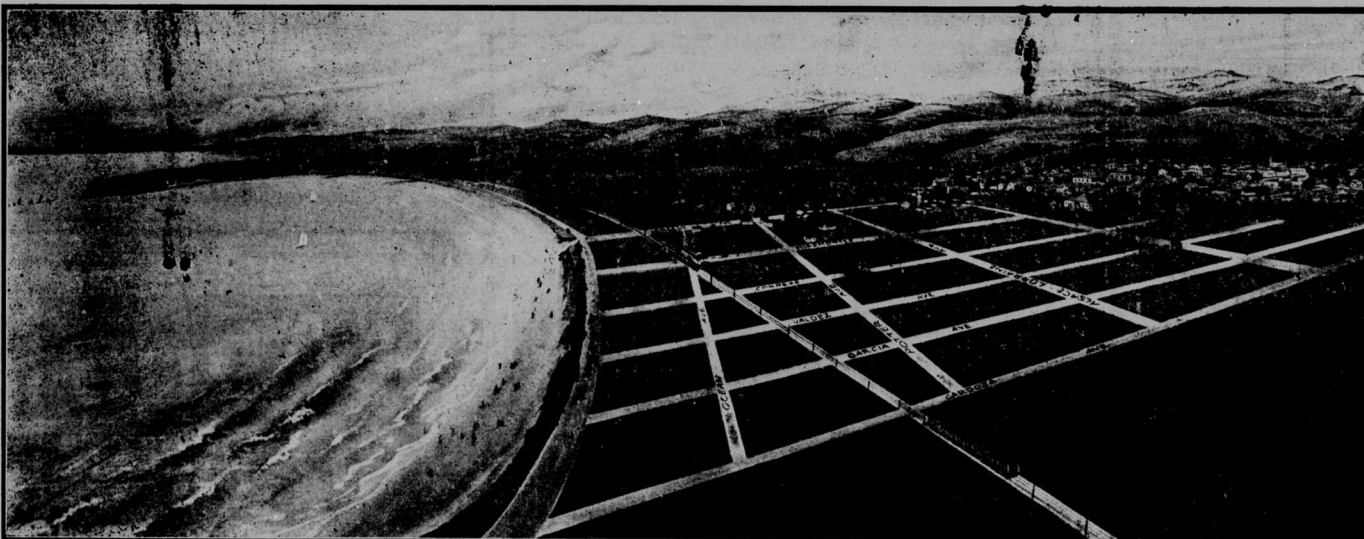
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regulr Meeting  
Held December 7, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—From the Blacksmiths' Helpers—L. Lepkey, vice R. Riely. *Referred to Organizing Committee*: From the Water Workers' Employes, No. 12,306—Application for affiliation. From the Paste Makers, No. 10,567.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Referred to Musicians' Union*: Information desired in reference to back pay for those in the Government service. *Referred to Executive Committee*: From the Upholsterers' Union, informing Council the position taken by W. H. Schrock & Co., of Point Richmond, Cal. From the Cigar-makers' Union, Local No. 242, York, Penn., in reference to unfair cigars being shipped to this city. Wage scale and agreement of the Theatrical and Stage Employes. Wage scale and agreement of the Glove Workers' Union. *Referred to Committee on Better Car Service*: From Attorney Chas. M. Bufford, calling the Council's attention to proposed remedies for bettering the street car service. From G. B. Keane, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, calling committee's attention to meeting at which street car service will be considered. From O. A. Tveitmoe, President of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, calling a mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the league to be held in Dreamland Pavilion, Monday evening, December 10. Moved and seconded that a committee of twenty-five be appointed to attend the meeting as official representatives of the Council and that the delegates be requested to notify members of their organizations to participate in the meeting; *carried*. Chair appointed the following committee: Brothers O'Neill, Gallagher, Casey, Bowland, Tracy, Berry, Scott, Ajax, Kelly, Johnson, Walsh, Stansbury, Benham, Macarthur, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, G. Frankel, Bowling, Cornelius, Kragen, O'Fallon, Matheson, Furey, O'Brien, Miss Parmer, Mrs. Le Rue.

Mr. T. H. Pratt, District Organizer of the B. of P. D. and P. of America, was granted the floor for the purpose of requesting the Council to investigate the jurisdiction lines of the Piano and Musical Instrument Workers now affiliated with this Council. Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to notify all parties concerned to be present at the next meeting of the Organizing Committee, for the purpose of making investigation; *carried*.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Musicians reported that a suit has been entered against their organization by one Eugene H. Willey, who claims that the Musicians' Union, in conjunction with the Labor Council, conspired to prevent him continuing his contract with the Grauman skating rink. Photo Engravers are having some difficulty with the firm of Bolton & Strong, corner Fifteenth and Mission streets, who declare that he intends to violate the laws of their organization. Tailors—Requesting delegates when purchasing garments to insist on guarantee being given that the label would be inserted in garments; it has come to the notice of their organization that many firms are promising the label who are not able to give the same. Leather Workers—Report that the firm of Main, Winchester & Strong Co., of Oakland, are antagonistic toward organized labor, and who prefer to employ non-union men; also report that the California Saddle Co., of 531 Gough street, is the only union shop. Horseshoers—Business fair; request all team drivers to insist upon their stamp being on all shoes when having horses shod.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Committee recommends: 1—That the wage scale and agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers be indorsed; concurred in. 2—That the matter of the Picture Frame Workers with the Sanborn, Vail Co. be laid over for further information from union; concurred in. 3—That the wage scale and agreement of the Milkers' Union be indorsed subject to the indorsement of the A. F. of I.; concurred in. 4—That the wage scale and agreement of the Baggage Messengers be endorsed sub-

ject to the indorsement of the A. F. of I.; concurred in. 5—That the communication from the Central Body of Point Richmond, Cal., be laid over for further information, Secretary having written for same from the Upholsterers' Union; concurred in.

**SECRETARY'S REPORT**—Reported having waited upon a joint meeting of the Board of Supervisors in reference to the street car service in behalf of the committee appointed for the same, and stated that the matter will again be taken up on next Friday afternoon, and believe in the mean time that some results will be obtained for bettering of the service; Secretary also reported that he has been cited to appear in court to defend suit against the Council by one Eugene H. Willey, who is also suing the Musicians' Union, alleging conspiracy against both organizations. Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee; *carried*.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Recommends that the credentials of Alexander Dejeau as a delegate to this Council from the Stable Employes, No. 404, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, be returned to that union as unacceptable to this Council and that the said Alexander Dejeau be denied a seat as delegate to this body. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in; *carried*. Brother Gallagher, voting in the affirmative, gave notice of reconsideration on next Friday evening, December 14.

**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**—Committee reports that it has been conferring with an attorney with a view to preparing and drafting a factory law to be submitted to the next Legislature. Committee also reports that it was discussing ways and means of preventing convict-made goods from entering this State. Moved and seconded that the Council commend the action of the committee and request them to submit some definite plan along the lines of preventing convict-made goods from entering this State; *carried*.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE**—Examined the books of Financial Secretary for quarter ending October 26, 1906, and find them correct. (Report is printed in full elsewhere in the LABOR CLARION.)

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**—Reported having presented resolutions to Board of Supervisors for the bettering of the street car service; report progress. *Report of Delegate to the A. F. of I.* Moved and seconded that it be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock on next Friday evening; *carried*.

**NEW BUSINESS**—Moved and seconded that the matter of establishing Japanese Employment and Intelligence Offices in this city be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; *carried*. Moved and seconded that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions expressing the Council's condemnation of the utterances made by President Roosevelt, in his recent message to Congress pertaining to the Japanese question and that a copy be forwarded to the press, President, and members of Congress; *carried*. Committee—Brothers O'Neill, Benham and Tracy.

**RECEIPTS**—Ship Drillers, \$4; Street Railroad Construction Workers, \$40; Waitresses, \$12; Rammermen, \$4; Iron Molders, \$10; Steam Fitters, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Butchers, \$6; Milkers, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Electrical Workers, \$16; Mailers, \$4; Tailors, \$8; Leather Workers, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$8; Hatters, \$4; Boat Builders, \$2; Total, \$146.

**EXPENSES**—San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; W. P. McCabe, \$30; car fare, 80 cents; stenographer, \$15; LABOR CLARION subscription, \$25; Arnold & Christenson, sign painting, \$10.30; office postage, \$4; Pacific Towel Supply, 75 cents; S. F. Chronicle subscription, 75 cents. Total, \$144.10.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Wm. P. McCabe, Secretary.

Secretary Bonaparte, of the Navy Department, has been making so many speeches about prosperity, says the *Cleveland Citizen*, that many of the employes in the department have come to believe him serious and are petitioning for increases of wages of 25 per cent or thereabouts.



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## LABOR COUNCIL FINANCES.

Following is the report of the Financial Secretary of the Labor Council for the quarter ending October 26, 1906:

## RECEIPTS

Name.	No.	Amt.
Bakers .....	24	\$56 00
Bakery Drivers .....	106	12 00
Pie Bakers .....	274	8 00
Barbers .....	148	24 00
Blacksmiths .....	168	4 00
Blacksmiths' Helpers .....	316	24 00
Bookbinders .....	31	24 00
Boot and Shoe Workers .....	216	16 00
Boot and Shoe Cutters .....	339	8 00
Brewery Workmen .....	7	18 00
Beer Drivers .....	227	24 00
Beer Bottlers .....	293	24 00
Pile Drivers .....	77	18 00
Broom Makers .....	58	6 00
Janitors .....	114	4 00
Barber Shop Porters .....	120	4 00
Carriage and Wagon Workers .....	6	8 00
Cigarmakers .....	228	30 00
Shoe Clerks .....	410	16 00
Retail Clerks .....	432	18 00
Drug Clerks .....	472	18 00
Coopers .....	28	8 00
Coopers .....	65	18 00
Coopers .....	131	12 00
Electrical Workers .....	151	48 00
Firemen .....	86	16 00
Freight Handlers .....	59	14 00
Garment Cutters .....	45	6 00
Garment Workers .....	131	48 00
Cloakmakers .....	8	12 00
Glove Workers .....	17	8 00
Gas Workers .....	9340	24 00
Hatters .....	23	6 00
Waiters .....	30	80 00
Bartenders .....	41	54 00
Cooks .....	44	34 00
Waitresses .....	48	12 00
Cooks' Helpers .....	110	24 00
Horseshoers .....	25	8 00
Jewelers .....	19	8 00
Laundry Workers .....	26	60 00
Leather Workers .....	57	12 00
Tanners .....	9	16 00
Machinists .....	68	40 00
Butchers .....	115	24 00
Metal Polishers .....	12	12 00
Machine Hands .....	11933	2 00
Iron Molders .....	164	30 00
Musicians .....	6	42 00
Milkers .....	8861	12 00
Photo Engravers .....	8	12 00
Web Pressmen .....	4	20 00
Printing Pressmen .....	24	40 00
Press Feeders .....	33	12 00
Piano and Organ Workers .....	2	2 00
Pavers .....	8895	4 00
Street Carmen .....	205	60 00
Street R. R. Construction Wrks. .....	12266	5 00
Rammermen .....	9120	8 00
Sailors of the Pacific .....	60	60 00
Marine Cooks and Stewards .....	30	30 00
Boat Builders .....	16	8 00
Ship Joiners .....	21	16 00
Stereotypers .....	29	8 00
Steam Fitters .....	46	12 00
Ship Drillers .....	9037	2 00
Stable Employees .....	32	32 00
Sugar Workers .....	10519	24 00
Tailors .....	2	8 00
Teamsters, Brotherhood of .....	60	60 00
Hackmen .....	224	24 00
Milk Drivers .....	226	24 00
Laundry Drivers .....	256	18 00
Retail Delivery Drivers .....	278	12 00
Ice Drivers .....	519	12 00
Mailers .....	18	6 00
Typographical .....	21	36 00
Upholsterers .....	28	12 00
Undertakers .....	9049	2 00
Picture Frame Workers .....	147	4 00
Box Makers .....	152	24 00
Shainwald, Buckbee & Co., rent re- funded .....		20 00
Total receipts .....		\$1,671 09

## EXPENSES.

Business Agent's salary .....	\$450 00
Stenographer's salary .....	195 00
Financial Secretary's salary .....	30 00
Sergeant-at-Arms' salary .....	30 00
Rent .....	110 00
Printing .....	27 80
Stationery .....	20 00
Postage and carfare .....	48 90
Telephone and telegraph .....	48 40
Literature: Labor Clarion .....	\$75 00
Daily Papers .....	9 15

Donations .....	50 00
Federation (incl. Delegate's ex- pense to A. F. of L. Conven- tion) .....	411 00
Law, and Legislation .....	40 00
Miscellaneous .....	381 60

Total expenses ..... \$1,935 85

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1906 .....	\$2,204 97
Receipts, Aug. 1, 1906-Oct. 26, 1906 .....	1,671 00

Total ..... \$3,875 97  
Expenses, Aug. 1, 1906-Oct. 26, 1906 ..... 1,935 85

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1906 ..... \$1,940 12  
December 8, 1906.

The foregoing is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the San Francisco Labor Council for the quarter ending October 26, 1906.

CHAS. G. SCHUPPERT,  
GUS FRANKEL,  
ANNA M. BURKHARDT,  
Auditing Committee.

## MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, No. 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on December 11, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. Mr. E. L. Camp was admitted to membership by initiation and Messrs. B. Amsterdam and M. Amsterdam of Local No. 99, Portland, Oregon, W. R. Hughes of Local No. 76, Seattle, Washington, and C. A. Henning of Local No. 361, Deadwood District, were admitted to membership on transfer.

Applications for membership were received from Messrs. H. S. Donaldson and J. J. Walton. Mr. A. C. Love was reinstated to membership in good standing.

Branch headquarters for the convenience of members residing in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, have been established at No. 908 Washington street, Oakland, Room No. 2. It is intended to have a representative of the Alameda County Branch present in the office throughout the greater part of the day. The new departure will undoubtedly have a marked influence on the interests of the profession in the cities on the other side of the bay and will stimulate the activity of the officers and members of the Alameda County Branch of Local No. 6 in securing control and supervision of many of the number of casual engagements occurring in that part of the jurisdiction.

Mr. George W. Lerond has been elected a member of the Examination Committee, vice F. Dellepiane.

The many friends of Karl Baumgaertel will be pleased to learn of his good fortune and professional success. Mr. Baumgaertel has secured the position of Musical Director of the Lewiston Military Band of Lewiston, Idaho, and commenced his duties in that capacity on November 1. He has made an exceptionally good impression on his new associates, and bids fair to achieve a remarkable success in his latest sphere of endeavor.

Dues and assessments for the fourth quarter of 1906—\$1.25—are now due and payable, and become delinquent on January 1. One death assessment has been levied on account of the death of Martin Byrne, late member in good standing.

Vice-President Fitzgerald has appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Alex. Gutman (Chairman), R. Scheile and G. Pinto, to report to the Board of Directors regarding advisable classification of halls located in San Francisco. The Vice-President has also appointed a committee consisting of Messrs A. W. Fisk (Chairman), E. L. Merritt and M. Lercher to report regarding halls and skating rinks located on the opposite side of the bay. Members having opinions and views regarding proper classification of halls are requested to confer with members of the proper committee.

Southern union people are becoming thoroughly aroused against the schemes to entice foreign laborers to land at Southern ports. They say that agents of large interests are now in Europe establishing agencies and shipping criminals and paupers to the South.

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Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



## LABOR COUNCIL'S PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S PRO-JAPANESE MESSAGE.

The message of President Roosevelt to Congress, containing extravagant laudation of the Japanese and unwarranted criticism of the people of San Francisco because of the action of our school authorities in segregating Japanese from the white pupils in our public schools, received considerable attention at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening. Quite a number of the delegates discussed the President's expressed opinions on this question, as well as various other phases of it, and, without exception, the views expressed were condemnatory of the President's pro-Japanese utterances. In order to give formal expression to the sentiments of organized labor of San Francisco with respect to that portion of the President's message dealing with the Japanese, the Labor Council ordered the appointment of a special committee to prepare resolutions of protest against the accusations and criticism the President saw fit to utter in his message against our people. Following are the resolutions:

**WHEREAS**, The President of the United States, in his recent message to Congress, made many extreme and unwarranted statements regarding the relations of the people of this country, and especially the people of California, to the Japanese, such statements being coupled with criticism of the people of San Francisco in particular that is absolutely unjustifiable; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 7th day of December, 1906, does hereby deplore and condemn the utterances of the Chief Executive of the nation regarding the attitude of our people toward the Japanese.

**Resolved**, That the statement of the President to the effect that the Japanese had been shut out from the common schools of San Francisco is not in accordance with the facts in the case, our Board of Education having, in conformity with the laws of the State, merely ordered that Japanese who desire to attend our public schools be segregated from the white children, this action being prompted by the insistent demand of Caucasian parents that their children of tender years be relieved of association with adults of an alien race (95 per cent of the Japanese who attended our common schools previous to the enforcement of the regulation of the Board of Education referred to being over 16 years of age); and

**Resolved**, That the action of our Board of Education in this respect is highly approved by our people, and based on a commendable regard for sound public policy and a keen desire to safeguard the morals of our children.

**Resolved**, That the contrast the President makes between the action of our common school authorities in segregating Japanese and other Asiatic pupils

in our common schools from Caucasian children, and the practice of colleges and universities in accepting Asiatic students on the same conditions as they do Caucasians, is not warranted by the facts,—in the one case the practice having been for Asiatic adults to associate with the intimacy common to public school life with Caucasian children, while in the other the students are of similar ages, a fact that obviously removes the chief reason for the action of our school authorities in this matter.

**Resolved**, That the action of the Board of Education of San Francisco with respect to Japanese does not violate any provision of existing treaties between the United States and Japan, consequently the references of the President to the use of the Army and Navy on behalf of the Japanese residents of this country are unwarranted in law or by the facts with respect to the attitude of our people toward the Japanese.

**Resolved**, That the San Francisco Labor Council does especially deplore the fact that the President of the United States should recommend to the Congress the enactment of laws providing for the naturalization of Japanese—a race of people absolutely non-assimilable with ours, and having regard neither for our code of morals or our institutions.

**Resolved**, That with respect to the statement of President Roosevelt that "we have as much to learn from the Japanese as they have to learn from us," we suggest that our people can well afford to deny themselves intimate knowledge of such cherished Japanese institutions as licensing and fostering of prostitution by the government, and social conditions which recognize prostitution as a cardinal virtue when the profits of the prostitute are devoted to relief of the financial embarrassment of her parents.

**Resolved**, That the attention of the President, as well as Representatives in the Congress, and our citizens generally, is respectfully directed to the "Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii" (Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 66; September, 1906), which reveals in startling manner the effects of unrestricted Japanese immigration to Hawaii, especially the results of the intermingling of white and Oriental pupils in the common schools.

**Resolved**, That this Council regards the statement of the President to the effect that Japanese are more efficient as workmen than whites as an absurdity, and deserving of no other attention than to designate it as such.

**Resolved**, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Representatives and Senators of the Congress, the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, the Board of Education of San Francisco and given to the press for publication.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia, now of New York, is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt. Being in Washington a few days ago he visited the White House, and was promptly accorded an interview. In the course of the conversation the President is said to have remarked: "Now, John, you are a very observing man, and know pretty near what is going on. Tell me what the people seem to think of my administration?" "Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Wise replied, "the opinion seems to be that you will go down to posterity with Washington." "I am delighted to hear that," the President is said to have answered interruptingly as he grasped Mr. Wise's hand and shook it heartily. But as he released his hold, Mr. Wise continued, "But whether it will be with George or Booker T. I am not prepared to say."

The Swedish Trades Union Congress was held recently at Stockholm, with 475 delegates present. The central bodies of the trades unions of Finland, Denmark and Norway were also represented by fraternal delegates. At the time of the last congress three years ago the Swedish unions numbered 39,570 members. Now the organization has grown to a membership of 108,000.

Demand union-labeled collars and cuffs. They are to be had.

## REMARKS OF A PHILOSOPHER

### Results of the Eight-Hour Struggle Viewed From a Higher Plane.

BALDY MOORE, IN OMAHA "LABOR ADVOCATE."

This is an era of great things. All America is on a gigantic scale. The world bows before Hercules. Industries that were infants ten years ago have reached proportions that are amazing in their scope. Machinery that was classified among the wonders a decade ago is heaped on the scrap pile. We have become a great nervous organism. We fly through the streets. There is a demon impelling us; we can not pause a moment; we cannot rest. We down our meals running. There is a myriad of clanging bells in our ears; there is a rumble of millions of heavy wheels haunting us; there is the clatter of thousands of horses' shod feet on stone pavements. Everyone and everything is plunging onward. We are encompassed with hastening multitudes. What does it all mean?

There is a goal we are striving for. Where is it? It is somewhere. We do not know where. We must rush to reach it; no barrier can halt us; we can only go forward; let those who fall creep to the ditch or be trampled for their weakness; there is no room on the road for the sluggish or the weary.

It is something, this goal for which we strive. It quenches its thirst with the blood of our workmen; it fires its furnaces with the carcasses of our dead; it feasts on the ignorance of our children; it laughs at the bier of our widowed; it squeezes, it maims, it crushes the bones of its servants. It is merciless, pitiless, yet its reward is fitting. It is the consciousness of our greatness; our own adulation of our own. It is success—and death.

What style of literature would you call that? It may be put in the same class with "Gadzooks!" and "Egad!" And again, it might be classified with that preponderating volume of unpublished works labeled "Tommyrot." Nevertheless, it serves to introduce the subject matter, because it has no bearing on the case, and consequently cannot influence one's judgment on reaching a correct conclusion of the propositions herein set forth.

Great movements require great men, and great events produce great movements.

The eight-hour fight that has been won by the Typographical Union is one of those great movements born of great events in a great industry. Machinery in the printing trade has not only intensified the labor of the workers directly engaged in its operation. It has done more. Its very operation, its flying wheels, its whir, its marvelous precision, its methodical rapidity, has caused a nervous tension in the men who are employed in every branch of printing. The makeups, and stone hands, the proof-readers, men who handle the product of the machine, are all affected by this tension. They all work faster; they all work harder; they all produce more; they are all young men.

The old printer has been supplanted. His mind did not grasp the situation with sufficient rapidity; his eye was not acute enough; he was a laggard in his movements. The machine crowded him with work. He was a drawback in the scheme of production. He caused a halt in the rush for the goal. The old man had to get out; he had to creep to the ditch; he had to clear the pathway for the Hercules in his rear. He was out of harmony with the song of the belt and the pulley. This onward rush, this increasing tension of the nerves, could only be partly mitigated by reducing the hours of labor, and so came the great eight-hour movement.

The nine-hour movement was a reform; the eight-hour a revolution. While the one had its origin in the other—its birth, we may say—there were guiding hands necessary, there was commanding ability required to accomplish it. There was a field for resourcefulness; there was determination to be exercised; there was confidence to be reposed in some one. It was a stupendous undertaking, which required a genius to organize and control.

Lynch has proved himself to be the man for the



place. With the other members of the National Eight-Hour Committee, he has handled the fight with tact and determination. He has directed the forces in the field with marked capacity, and has accomplished that which he was ordered to do. There were times when an evasion of the issue meant absolute defeat; there were times when a false step might have precipitated us to ruin; there were times when wavering courage would have compelled a surrender. But he was always alert. His faculty for organization and his steadfast adherence to a set policy has made the victory complete.

There are men on the strike roll, it is true. There are, too, offices which have temporarily strayed away. But the country has been scoured and it has been cleaned of printers and of every one who was called a printer. There is no future storehouse from which the employers may meet increasing demands of their business. All these were exhausted in the first great struggle. There is no supply from which to draw except that which we hold in reserve. We possess the storehouse. They must come to us. It may be a year; it may be longer. But come to us they must.

### INDIAN COOLIES FLOCKING TO CANADA.

It appears that Canada is going to have her own troubles with the immigration question. A colony of one government is in a peculiar position when it is compelled to protest against the admission of subjects of that same government coming to it from another colony. Canada has a proposition of this kind on her hands and the outcome will be watched with concern. It is a question that vitally affects the well being of the dominion, and unless there is something done to keep out the new immigrants conditions are pretty certain to suffer because of a lack of legislation.

The coolies of India are of the same class, or lower, than the coolies of China, Japan and Korea. Their standards of living are lower and in addition to this important fact the majority of them are objectionable because of infectious diseases.

They have started to Canada in large numbers, incited thereto by the lumber, fishing and agricultural interests that are looking always for a lower grade of laborers. This class has taken the places of the Japanese and Chinese in several of the industries, and that fact ought to be sufficient argument against their admission.

The feelings of the Canadians were expressed by Samuel L. Landers, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, at Minneapolis, Minn., who said:

"Canada has its immigration problem, and one perhaps as perplexing as that of the United States, inasmuch as all newcomers into this country are classed as foreigners, and subject to immigration laws, while the thousands who come into Canada from other parts of the British empire are considered British subjects and admitted, while yet they are, from a labor standpoint, undesirable immigrants.

"We have our Chinese and Japanese problems. We do not enjoy entire exclusion of the Chinese, but somewhat over a year ago have succeeded in having the head tax on Chinamen entering Canada raised from \$50 to \$500, and thus far only one Chinaman is known to have paid the tax since this law went into force.

"An imperial treaty between England and Japan did not permit of restrictive laws in regard to the little brown men, but the Japanese government undertook to limit the emigration to Canada to so many per year; and while, in a measure, the cheap Chinese and Japanese coolie labor has been restricted in our Western country, another coolie and cheap-labor problem has appeared on the scene during the last year; that of the Indian coolie from British India, Hindoos and Sikhs, who are arriving in shoals, every steamer bringing large numbers. They are finding employment in the lumber camps, at half the wages usually paid. The country has become familiar with the Chinaman and Japanese as an obnoxious immigrant, but the Hindoo is novel and

startling, considering that there are millions of these in India, and all are British subjects.

"The Indian coolie is of exactly the same type of laborer as the Malay, Japanese and Chinese coolie. He has the same capacity for living on next to nothing, and working like an animal. In his own country he gets about 6 cents a day, and his endurance is quite as great as other coolie labor.

"They have been reaching Canada in numbers averaging 3000 a month, and it is reported that there are over 50,000 camped in and around Hong Kong, awaiting transportation to Canada by outgoing steamers.

"The cause of this sudden Indian coolie immigration into Canada is said to be the result of the efforts of the mill, mine and cannery owners of British Columbia, who, having had their other means of cheap labor cut off, resorted to securing such from another source, and by securing coolies from British India expect to defeat the immigration laws.

"The Trades Congress attorney believes under our present immigration law there can be a measure of restriction enacted against their admission as undesirable immigrants, if the immigration department would put the health-test clause into force, as it is said the majority are physically unsound, and by reason of practices among the Indian coolies, they are absolute unfitted, hence should be excluded from Canada, and not be permitted to lower the moral or industrial standard of its people.

"This matter will be placed before Parliament during the coming session."

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Among the late news items from the East regarding the progress of the eight-hour struggle comes the news that the Toledo (Ohio) Typothetae has surrendered its snug office rooms in the National Union building of that city and has turned over all of the furnishings, etc., to the janitor of the building, with instructions to sell the furniture and throw their constitution and code of ethics into the stove. A sorrowful tale of an inglorious ending is thus closed. At this time it might be said that the Toledo Typographical Union has just moved into the Meredith building, where they now meet in the most elegantly appointed lodge rooms in the city. At the beginning of the present year the Toledo Typothetae predicted a quick death to the Printers' Union, but the game got entirely too warm for them and in a burst of confidence they finally declared "they were tired of fighting."

The publishers of the New York *Tribune* had 85,000 copies of an eight-page folder in two colors advertising that the *Tribune Farmer*, the *Delineator* and *World's Work* would be sent to any address for one year for \$3. Their attention was called to the fact that the *Delineator*, published by Butterick's, and the *World's Work*, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., were products of scab labor. The 85,000 folders were destroyed and *Success* and the *Review of Reviews*, both printed in union offices, were substituted for the scab publications.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies' Home Journal* are still on the unfair list of the International Typographical Union because of their refusal to grant the normal workday to the employees of their composing room. *McClure's Magazine* is still under the ban for the same very good reason. Keep these publications out of your household. Many other magazines and weekly papers are to be had, and quite as entertaining as these scab products. Patronize your friends.

San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, December 11, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Geo. A. Tracy; Vice-President, Edward Wands; Secretary, D. T. Powers; Treasurer, H. L. White; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. M. Baulsir; Board of Directors—Frank Dermody, A. J. Gallagher, Geo. A. Tracy, George Royal, Miss Ella Wunderlich, Charles L. Linthrup, John Garvey, A. B. Nutting, H. Hastings, Carl Rockwitz. The Council has under consideration the advisability of organizing a State Federation of Printing Trades Unions, looking to the formation of a State organization that will em-

brace all unions in California connected with the printing industry. The delegates from the various printing trades unions to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Stockton in January will be asked to take the initiative in the matter and a convention composed of delegates from all unions interested will be called at a later date.

John J. Curry, for thirty-seven years a member of the Typographical Union, the major portion of the time affiliated with either San Francisco or Sacramento, and one of the best-known printers in California, has recently been admitted to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Mr. Curry is a man of high intellectual attainments and a gentleman of the old school. Mr. Curry's opinion of the Home and its surroundings and the management of the place should prove of value to those who are contributing to the support of the institution. In a letter to Secretary White of No. 21, bearing date of December 4, he says:

"It is probably unnecessary to say that I was pleased to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, which reached me by due course of mail, and I quite agree with you that I was fortunate, indeed, to get out of San Francisco, and the uncomfortable 'shack' in which I was quartered, before the high winds and rains set in.

"The dry atmosphere here and good rest and attention I have had since my arrival have brought about a wonderful change in my condition, and I already feel quite a different man. My bronchial tubes have cleared out to that extent that I breathe almost naturally and can lie down and sleep throughout the night with little or no disturbance, and, as one of the results, I have gained nine pounds in weight. I am quite sure I suffer less from my rheumatism also, and that belief has no doubt played its part in bracing me up.

"The doctor and trained nurses in attendance here are very kind and attentive to the afflicted, while the dining-room service, sleeping accommodations, lavatories, bath-rooms, etc., are equal to those found in a first-class hotel. In addition, there is a large 'assembly-room' (which contains a well-selected library of over 6,000 volumes and copies of about all the newspapers and magazines published on the American continent), a barber shop, billiard-room and croquet grounds, and each resident of the Home has the privilege of attending a theater down town twice a week free of charge and riding upon any of the street car lines at a half-fare rate. In a word, the 'Union Printers' Home' is an institution without a rival in the civilized world—a credit to our craft—and I hazard nothing when I express the belief that the man who would be dissatisfied with his treatment and surroundings here would not feel altogether at home in Paradise, and no doubt he would quarrel with those in authority if they objected to him registering a kick there."

According to a recent paragraph in the *Inland Printer*, the Bloomington (Ill.) Typographical Union, a comparatively small body of printers, in addition to paying a 10 per cent strike assessment since last January, have found a way to contribute \$625 to the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association of that town. The shades of the worthies who have crossed the Styx must have asked for confirmatory evidence when they first heard the report. For who that has not seen the change of a decade or so could give credence to so emphatic an answer to the trite jibe that printers were merely fitted to furnish thirst parlors and swell the bank rolls of gay and festive bookmakers.

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union, No. 21, will be held on Friday, December 14th, at 2:30 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. L. A. Bickell, 4880 Cherry street, near Fortyninth, Oakland. Members are requested to meet at the Ferry Building, foot of Market street at 1 o'clock on the day of the meeting so that as many as possible may take the same boat. MARY A. BARRON.

Demand union-labeled cigars and tobacco.



**NATIONAL CHILD LABOR LAW.**

Referring to the Beveridge plan of having the nation stop the practice of employing children in the mines and factories by using the power conferred upon it by the Constitution to regulate interstate commerce, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says in part:

"If the printed reports are accurate the proposed bill will provide that no carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation the product of any factory or mine in which children under the age of fourteen years are employed. If such a bill becomes a law not a yard of cotton cloth, not a box of matches or a spool of thread could be sent from one State to another if children under the age of fourteen years had a hand in their making.

"On the side of Mr. Beveridge's bill will be the sentiment of the country, but against its passage there will be opposed an association of practically all the large mining and manufacturing interests of the United States. Mr. Beveridge will have a fight on his hands. President Roosevelt in his message a year ago called attention to the evils of child labor in the United States. Congress ordered an investigation of conditions, and it is now being carried on by officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The inquiry unquestionably will show a state of affairs that is worse than the general public suspects. It seems probable, however, that the intention of Congress in ordering the investigation was not so much with a view to enacting national corrective laws as it was, by an exposure of conditions, to induce the industrial States to adopt measures which would put a stop to the employment within their boundaries of children of tender years.

"A law of this kind, if rigidly enforced to the letter, would add so much to the actual strength of good citizenship that it would be worth every dollar of the sum that for a long time it would be necessary to spend annually to secure enforcement. Thousands of children who ought to be in school

are at work in the factories. This statement applies with particular force to some of the Southern States, which in recent years have undertaken the manufacture of cotton goods.

"It is probable that a proposal for a national child labor law would be fought by Southern Representatives and Southern Senators ostensibly on the old State's rights ground. It would be opposed by some Northern Senators and Representatives who contest everything that seems to have for its object an interference with the supposed right of a corporation to make money even at the expense of the future manhood and womanhood of the country.

"On the other hand, it should be said that it will be an extremely difficult thing for any Senator or Representative to vote against the measure which is to be proposed by Mr. Beveridge and afterward to make any satisfactory explanation of his vote to his constituents. It would seem that the efforts of any opponents of the measure must be confined largely to work before the committees which will have the bill in their keeping."

**DRUDGE OF LIFE TO DEATH.**

'Tis true that the sweatshop has been largely eliminated by the continuous efforts of the United Garment Workers of America, yet they exist in spite of all efforts to exterminate them.

John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," contributes to a recent number of a Western magazine an article describing the state of affairs he found in the slums of New York City.

He begins with the story of a young couple who came to this country fourteen years ago "in search of freedom and fortune," but whose hopes were met by only years and years of basement life, "making paper bags at four cents a thousand bags." The father died, and the children continued to work thus "like moles in the dark basement." They could turn out 100,000 bags a week, and when the Goldonsky boy—some child they had taken in from the

street—came, they could make 125,000, and when little Yetta was two years old the sum of bags grew greater. Finally they could turn out 150,000 in a week. That meant \$6. Six dollars a week for the labor of eight! The making of a paper bag, it is stated, is worth in the labor market the two hundred and fiftieth part of a cent!

"Another little group of cellar prisoners employed making cheap garments in an upstairs room were never allowed to go out to play or to breathe the pure air. Their only place to play was a filthy cellar, where they were allowed to go for an hour every day." Conditions like these exist today in New York City.

Regarding the necessity of this child labor, the author has to say that "when women's wrappers are paid for at the rate of 48 cents a dozen and silk waists at 8 cents each, it is easy to understand why the help of even tiny children must be called upon to earn a pittance for the makers." He repeats the statement that children three years old, sometimes less, work in these sweatshops. A child from four to six years of age can pull out bastings and sew on buttons.

"Many a girl from eight to twelve years old can finish boys' 'knee pants' as well as her mother."

Mr. Spargo tells that on April 26, on Division street, while on his way to the Nurses' Settlement, he saw a little girl: "not more than nine years old, staggering along beneath a heavy load of cut-out 'men's pants,' which she was taking to her home to be made up. The heavy bundle must have been nearly as heavy as herself, and she literally stumbled along her way. With one hand she clutched the big bundle, while with the other she dragged a small child, apparently a sister of about four years of age. Behind her was her mother, similarly laden, with two children holding onto her skirts and trailing behind her."

Demand Union Label Goods.

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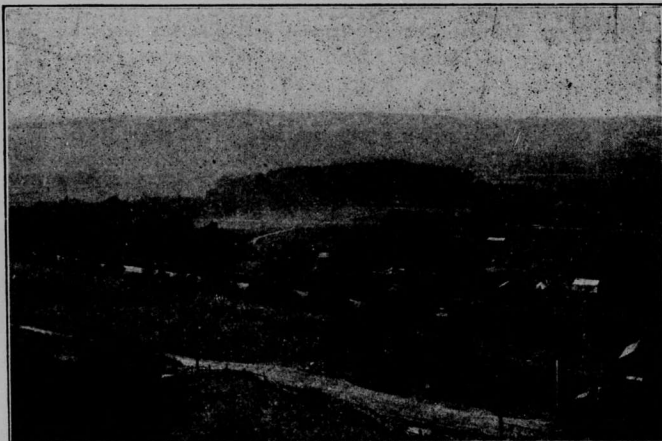
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**EDUCATION FOR WAGE-WORKERS.**

BY OLIVER T. BEAUMONT.

"And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation."—Isaiah 33-6.

Bad government and false religion are somewhat alike, as they both depend on ignorance for support. As a pure worship is best sustained by an enlightened reason, so a good government is best upheld by a cultivated intellect; for while investigation and intelligence poison the very life-blood of a tyranny, they serve to purify and cause more vigorously to flow that of a republic, and enable the heart thereof to beat with a more healthy action. The words quoted here as a text seem to recognize the union of virtue and intelligence with the prosperity of a good government—they teach the immutable truth that wisdom and knowledge, or virtuous intelligence, constitute the true strength of a people, and in proportion to its diffusion abroad will be the permanency of the peace, and the advancement in all good of society.

Moral energy must be regarded as the great sustaining power of our free institutions. Wealth and physical force are the creatures of a day; virtue and intelligence are akin to things of eternity, as they flow from the purity and wisdom that upholds and governs all worlds and beings.

It is cheerful to the patriot and philanthropist to discover the illuminating truth, that good principles and intelligence are the best safeguards of a people's rights. The knowledge is spreading abroad in our land, and though it now has but just emerged from the sea of indifference, yet we can discern signs of its gradual approach to the midday throne, from whence its light shall be shed far and wide to illumine the world.

That state of society is far from being healthy where the ignorant and the vicious are on the same plane with the wise and virtuous—where the varied ranks are caused, not by different degrees of intelligence, integrity and virtue, but by different degrees of wealth, where riches is a veil to cover vice and a mask to hide the deformity of licentiousness.

In order to restore such a state of society to health, we must strive to make the community feel the truth that wisdom and knowledge are the only riches worthy of homage and that nobility of mind should be less talked of and more honored. When we remember what a powerful ruler public opinion is in this country, we need no argument to prove that wisdom and knowledge should be diffused far and wide. As that mighty ruler is enlightened, so will be the stability of our good institutions, and the more shall we be freed from the effects of license.

Because ignorance is the firmest friend of vice and knowledge is the truest aid of virtue, because truth is favorable to man and error hurtful, because wisdom calls into exercise the best and folly the worst qualities of our natures—they who labor with their hands should be enlightened in mind. If the millions of dollars thrown away on the heathen of other lands were expended to promote universal education in our own country, what a mighty mass of ignorance would be removed, and how much would the general standard of intelligence be raised.

Some people imagine that the peace of society can be best promoted by preventing the leavening principle of knowledge from entering the mass of the common mind, feeding the few with the rich loaves of wisdom and the many with the unnourishing, unleavened bread of ignorance. But the truth is against such an argument. "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of the times," or the protecting powers of peace. Ignorance in the people impairs the strength of a good government, for the more they know of the fitness of just laws to promote the happiness of the whole, the more contented they will be to yield obedience. If there are laws that are unjust, the sooner they are discovered and repealed the better. If the increased intelligence of the common mind causes such discoveries to be made, then one good at least will be found to have resulted from the diffusion of knowledge.

But it is said that education will make men dissatisfied with their trades, and cause them to be unreasonably ambitious for other stations in life. Far

different will be the result of right education, for workmen will soon learn that honest labor is a virtue. To "dress and keep" the garden in which he was placed was Adam's first duty, and constituted the first trial of obedience. Labor being recognized as a virtue, and like all other virtues, ennobling the obedient, industry will be considered as most honorable, as the principle of life to the improvement of society. To instruct men in their duty can not be giving them an incentive to neglect it; nor will the knowledge of their true value to society prompt them to despise it, but rather lead them to cherish their work with a proper self-respect. They will have just notions of the importance of mechanical employment, and correct views concerning its character.

The common remark of education's disqualifying the mechanic for his occupation, contains an implication the most hurtful to truth, for it seems to assert that the admirable mechanism of society, of which we so much boast, is a mere dream that will vanish as soon as men awake from the slumbers of ignorance. But it is not so.

Education increases knowledge; opinion is founded on knowledge, and is so far good as it is correctly enlightened; therefore, it follows that in order to cause the opinion of the common mind to be good, to be favorable toward the support of a good government, it must be properly enlightened. Knowledge must be increased and ignorance diminished.

The eagle is a bird of light and liberty, and as she soars for liberty she wings her way toward light, teaching us that if we seek liberty of mind, we must seek for the light of mind; for liberty among men is the offspring of the awakened intellect bursting from the sleep of indifference, and coming forth into the clear sunshine of diffusive knowledge, that shows them their rights, duties and hopes.

The efforts that are now exerted to improve the minds of the wage-earners will serve to strengthen the hands of government and correct the tone of society. By increasing the source of mental enjoyment, man's natural love of excitement will be happily directed, and the taste for mere sensual gratification lessened. Debates are fruitful sources of useful knowledge; by the interchange and collision of thought the mind gains energy and becomes enlarged, and one simple remark sometimes opens a vast mine of ideas that otherwise might have been hidden in oblivion. By submitting one's opinions to be thrashed by the flails of criticism, the chaff is separated from the wheat.

As the stars are not seen clearly till the darkness of night has covered the earth, so the truth will not be clearly demonstrated that the improvement of the great body of the people is the only hope of salvation from national evil, until the darkness of fearfulness comes—the night of time when our dearest hopes shall be threatened. If, then, we erect obstacles to the general pursuit and diffusion of knowledge, we, by the very act sap the foundation of the permanency of our liberties.

While a hope lingers in our breasts that the free institutions of our land may not be perishable glories, and sink down into the graves of former republics—while we hope that in after ages our country shall be pre-eminent in the history of nations—we should never be indifferent to the personal character and qualifications of a "candidate for public office." The mists of party should not be permitted to blind our eyes when we look for proofs that our favorite is honest and capable; we should look with a clear eye and steady glance; mark faults as well as excellencies; and then act as sober reason dictates, being willing to sacrifice partiality to principle, and favoritism to the public good.

Let the doors of the temple of political intelligence be thrown wide open—let the press be the messenger of truth, and not of falsehood and abuse—let the avenues to political advancement be fast closed against the ignorant, unprincipled and vicious, and then the moral energy of our nation will be increased, its glorious institutions more firmly established, and many of the dark clouds that dim the brightness of our country's fame will pass away, and Columbia enjoy a brighter and happier day.

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**PATRONIZE****Home Industry****DRINK****WUNDER BREWING CO.'S****WUNDER  
BEER**A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled  
Quality—Bottled by**Wunder Bottling Co.****340 Eleventh St., S. F.**The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the  
Union Label on Bottled Beer.



## SOME FALLACIES ABOUT LABOR.

"A great deal is now being written hostile to the trade union idea by self-constituted saviors of society. Some pretend to recognize the workingmen's right to organize, but in the same sentence insist that the union be emasculated by compelling its members to fraternize with those persons who, through lack of comprehension or of common honesty refuse to maintain the body which secures short hours and decent wages. Notable among these is the recent statement of the good Bishop Charles M. McCabe, who declared that 'the Methodist Episcopal Church is the friend of all the working people, not of sixteen per cent, but of 100 per cent of them.' And yet the publication house of that church in this city, along with certain other firms, has locked out its employes for the crime of seeking to make eight hours the maximum of a day's work. Universal establishment of the eight-hour day would tend to insure the employment of a much larger part of the '100 per cent' than can find work under present conditions. If the good bishop is sincere in his profession of friendship for labor, I commend this statement to his prayerful consideration.

"What relations do the unions bear to the best interests of the community? Are the unions an evil, or do they benefit the community? I lay down the proposition that so far from being an evil, the unions are absolutely necessary to the existence of a majority of the small business men. Before a man can work he must have two things—a place to sleep and something to eat. The landlord furnishes him a place to sleep; the butcher and grocer supply him with food. The trio must be satisfied—will be satisfied—because they supply necessities. A workman, if pinched, may wear last year's suit, he may go without a collar and tie, he may revamp his old shoes, but he cannot show up in condition to do a day's work without paying tribute to this three. If the standard of wages in any community is so low that this trinity takes all the head of a family can earn—and sociologists recognize a tendency in that direction in what is called 'the iron law of wages'—where will the small business man come in? The minimum wage established by the majority of the unions is more than double the average paid outside of them, and this notwithstanding the fact that by raising wages within their own ranks, they have been a lever in raising wages elsewhere, because wages, like water, tend toward a level.

"If the small business men thoroughly understood this fact—and it is incontrovertible—they would not meet our committees with indifference, or even hostility, as some of them have done, but would become positive advocates of the trade union principle, for in truth they are vitally interested.

"The crowning fallacy of the anti-union literary campaign is the contention made for 'freedom of contract.' To the average American mind these words have a glorious ring. Some of the arguments advanced under this head have been plausible, but they should not for a moment deceive the thinking. A contract presupposes the equality of the parties thereto. This is so thoroughly recognized that to show that any condition in a contract was obtained under duress will annul it in a court of equity. What is the position of an ordinary non-union printer looking for a job? The employer owns the type and machinery. The printer has only his brains and his dextrous fingers. The employer offers him a certain wage—smaller than he pays to any one else, but he knows this man's necessities are so great that he will accept almost any terms; besides, business ethics advise buying as cheaply as possible, and to him a workman is a commodity. The man is free to accept a wage at which his sense of justice rebels, or to decline it and starve! This is typical, and if it is not an agreement under duress, then I do not comprehend the term.

"On the other hand, let us examine the collective bargain made by virtue of the union. The representative of the union meets the employer or his agent; each knows thoroughly his own resources,

and, in a general way, the limitations of the other. All the surrounding circumstances are weighed and enter into the agreement, and the conclusion arrived at is based on business principles, and is undoubtedly as nearly equitable as may be under present conditions. This is the true freedom of contract.

"The contempt which the union man entertains for the scab seems to give these 'saviors of society' much concern. It is deplorable, of course; but when in the history of the world has a traitor inspired amity in the breasts of those whom he had betrayed? The execration of the scab by his former associates is mild compared with the punishment once the portion of a traitor. Do not forget that the world of industry is in a constant state of war, notwithstanding the twaddle about the identity of interest of employer and employe. The higher the wage, other things being equal, the smaller the dividend, and vice versa; these factors are irreconcilable.

"The question of open or closed shop naturally follows. Anyone can see the absurdity of asking a colonel to go into action with a regiment composed of a battalion of enlisted and drilled men, another composed of men who had deserted to the enemy on a former occasion, and a third composed of raw recruits, without drill and each at liberty to retire from the field at his own discretion. The case is paralleled in the open shop. The one is as absurd as the other. The man who writes that he believes in unions and contends for the open shop is a liar. He is stabbing the union man in the back. He is obtaining a hearing under false pretenses.

"The courts uniformly declare statute laws that prescribe no penalty for violation null and void, and the trade unions would have small consideration in the open court of public opinion if they had no penalty for the oppression of their members. Happily they have one at hand, a natural and effective one—the withdrawal of that support which I have before shown to be vital to the welfare of the tradesman. The legitimacy of this ready weapon of defense, as old as humanity itself, was never questioned until a bunch of patriotic Irishmen, who never 'lay down,' showed the astonished world that it was effective against the agents of legalized robbery, as well as against other forms of oppression.

"The intelligent use of the boycott and the ballot will enable the American unions, in spite of the injunctions of trust-owned judges, to accomplish in our State legislative halls what Hercules did for the Augean stables."—Frederick E. Martin.

The demurrer of the defendants in the action for \$100,000 damages brought by Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, against former Governor Peabody, former Adjutant-General Sherman M. Bell and Adjutant-General Bulkeley Wells was sustained in an opinion returned on November 19 by Judge Robert E. Lewis of the United States District Court at Denver, Colo. Moyer alleged wrongful imprisonment by the military.

The Pullman car porters are organizing and intend to demand sufficient wages to make it unnecessary to depend upon "tips," like so many slaves or beggars, to make a living. At present the Pullman porters receive the magnificent sum of \$25 a month upon which to support themselves and families. That's one reason why the Pullman trust was enabled, several weeks ago, to divide an additional \$26,000,000 surplus (besides the regular dividends) among the stockholders.

The jury in the case charging W. S. Harlan, manager of the Jackson Lumber Company, and C. C. Hilton and S. E. Huggins with conspiracy to commit peonage, returned a verdict of guilty at Pensacola, Fla.

The United States Attorney-General has instituted proceedings against a number of prominent cotton-mill owners in North Carolina for alleged violation of the Contract Labor Law.

Inquire about Vista Grande.

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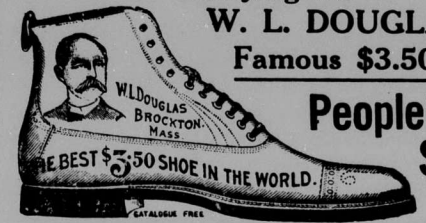
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FILLMORE NEAR SUTTER

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Glad to Answer Questions**



**THE LABOR MOVEMENT.**

The labor movement is rapidly completing its first century. This century has seen no movement more radical, reformatory and hopeful than this one. It has been slower in taking hold of our American life than of English life. Our astonishing natural advantages have served to reduce its motives and hide its necessity. When it came to us, it came with the vigor and intensity which our eager pursuit of wealth and our unscrupulous appropriation of advantages made necessary.

The center and substance of this movement are trade Unions—the combined action of workmen in planning and pursuing their own prosperity. Without this center of effort and source of impulse the labor movement would have had no existence. Its necessity and success rest back in justification on trade Unions. The trade Union stands for the thoughtful concurrent action of a class of workmen in measuring the possibilities of life and in providing for them. No philanthropic mind can look otherwise than with satisfaction on such an effort toward betterment. The great trouble with all the charities of the world has been that they were trying to meet limitless wants with meager gifts; that they were filling in a quicksand that swallowed up and overflowed the material that was dumped in it. The trade Union expresses that which must always lie at the center of progress—the desire to improve. When a class wakes up to the need of action, and enters upon it, success may still be remote, but the road is before it.

The trade Union lays a foundation for labor as one element in a productive process. An interest and a share have passed over to the workmen. They are no longer the mudsills on which the prosperity of others happens to rest. The trade Union undertakes to make labor a reasonable and rewardful effort; a participant in the industry it supports. This is the only rational relation of labor to production, and if this relation is not possible, the industrial world has no suitable construction or reward for its agents. The trade Union insists that something besides the bondage of poverty has fallen to the workmen, and is alert to secure it.

The trade Union, in striving to put a well devised rock foundation under the economic structure, thereby prepares the way for a true democracy. Few men really believe in democracy. They accept it when their own interests are met by it, but when it diverges from those social relations with which they are familiar, they shy off into some doctrine of a diversity of powers and of positions. The labor movement is a long stride toward democracy. Workmen assert and secure true power. They are no longer negligible factors in society, which can do no otherwise than respond to the pressure upon them. There is a development of advantages in reference to themselves and in reference to others in which they are to be partakers.

That movement helps also to define and to beget a true religious temper. There has been thought to be a hostility between current Christianity and the temper of workmen. It arises from the fact that the conventional religious temper has not sustained the claims of workmen, and has had no sufficient sympathy with their efforts. In the measure in which the labor movement rests on a broad, sound philanthropy, and makes itself felt as a means of refining and harmonizing human effort, it is religious. When this purpose is conceived in its highest form and is pushed with the amplest motives, it becomes intensely religious, no matter what religious people may think of it. It puts up the petition, "Thy Kingdom Come," and aids its coming in all ways. When the religious temper is shaped to the religious work of the world, it will be seen that the labor movement is possessed of it in a fresh and most forceful form.

This movement puts in a plea for more life. The workman has had a narrow inheritance in life. He feels this poverty and wishes to remove it. Life is well worth living, but it must be life. It must see the open spaces before it, and be prepared to pursue them.

I do not mean to affirm that all these gains are at

once developed in the labor movement, but that the germs are contained therein, and that as its spirit deepens and its methods improve they will declare themselves.

This movement has encountered the greatest difficulties, and but slowly overcomes them. The most prominent and enterprising in the business world have been hostile to it. Low wages have been an accepted term in profits—one to be developed to its fullest extent. The ruling idea in production has been the depression of wages and the increase of profits.

Economists have suited their theories to these prevalent and unfortunate conditions. They have supposed the weakness of workmen to be indigenous in their own nature, and have argued thence the lowest wages compatible with life.

The average citizen, not himself a workman, has quietly accepted the methods and principles in force about him, and has found his own advantage in their application.

Workmen themselves have extended their organizations and held them fast with great difficulty. Neither the intelligence, nor conviction, nor patience called for was forthcoming. Failures have given rise to discouragement, and defeat has meant a rout. If workmen had all of them understood their own interests, a movement which has extended over many decades, and been but partially successful, might have been concentrated into a brief period and thriven on its own successes.

The greatest gain of trade Unions has been the discipline brought to their own members and the better convictions slowly forming themselves in the community. Every step of progress in the industrial and social world brings new difficulties and new dangers. These are to be confronted and removed with little or no light of experience to guide the effort. I shall wish to speak later of these special embarrassments that have been developed by the progress already made.—*The Bricklayer and Mason.*

**THE COST OF LIVING.**

A New York exchange furnishes this interesting item:

To find out to the last cent just what it costs a family of five to live in these times of high prices is the object of an investigation, plans for which were announced Thursday last by the Charity Organization Society. A committee of eleven, made up of such men as Homer Folks, former Tenement House Commissioner, and Professor, Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia College, is to be selected to make this investigation. And the minimum amount necessary to care for—and care for properly—a father, a mother and three children having been ascertained, the society proposes to enter next the formidable task of persuading employers to pay at least this minimum wage scale.

The results will be felt principally by the army of clerks and employes on small salaries not now helped by labor unions.

When the committee has concluded its investigation, according to Frank Tucker, former general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Federal Government will be asked to cause a similar investigation to be made throughout the entire United States.

The Detroit branch of the National Consumers' League, an organization formed for the amelioration of the condition of sweat-shop employes, says an exchange, is now in full swing. It embraces among its members not only the most influential society women, but a number of the wealthiest families in the city. The various factories—corset, overalls, clothing, wrappers, hats, caps, furs, etc.—are to be thoroughly investigated, and labels of the league given only to those who have made and are making the lives of the employes bearable by providing sanitary conveniences, light, airy and well ventilated and heated rooms to work in. There are 600 members of the league in Detroit.

When purchasing a hat see that it contains the label of the United Hatters.

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Successors to  
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UNION TAILORS AND UP TO DATE FURNISHERS ARE NOW LOCATED AT 132 VAN NESS AVE., WHERE WE HOPE TO SERVE ALL OF THE UNION MEN WITH THE BEST AND LATEST IN TAILORING AND FURNISHINGS AT THE MOST MODERATE PRICES.

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Have opened down town with a large assortment of **STRICTLY UNION** Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes

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**DEMAND UNION LABEL GOODS****UNION MEN and WOMEN**

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you **MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE** bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.

**SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO. Undertakers**

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

**UNFAIR****The Globe Flour Mills**

located at San Francisco, Woodland, Colton and Los Angeles, are on the *Unfair List* of the State Federation of Labor. Union men's wives should not use unfair Globe Mills Flour.

The leading brands are: A I, Silver Star, Carnation, Red Cross, Our Best, Cream of Wheat, Jewel, Globe, Magnolia, Staple, Our Blend, Rose, California XXX. All flours (of the firm) bear the name Globe Mills on the sack. Union men, beware of them!



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, Labor Council Building, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Park 845.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2209 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Supto Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters, Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 18th and Folsom.

Garment Workers, No. 13—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet Saturdays, 22d and Hampshire.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Julius Bayro, Secy.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, near Five Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, Secy., 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folsom near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 14th and Church.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sundays at 2 p. m.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.

Web Pressmen—Meet 1st Monday, 340 9th.

## THE DIVIDING LINE.

An ex-judge of the Arbitration Court in New Zealand tells this story: The girls in a match factory came before the court asking for an increase of wages. The proprietor said he could not pay what they wanted, that his enterprise was in its infancy, and to increase wages would ruin it. The court heard the evidence on both sides, studied the financial condition of the business and the cost of living in the city, and then the judge said to the proprietor: "It is impossible for these girls to live decently and healthfully on the wages that you are now paying. It is of the utmost importance, not only to them but to the State, that they should have decent, wholesome, healthful conditions of life. The souls and bodies of the young women of New Zealand are of more importance than your profits, and if you can't pay living wages it will be better for the community for you to close your factory. It would be better to send the whole match factory to the bottom of the ocean and go back to flints and fire sticks than to drive young girls into the gutter. My award is that you pay what they ask." The man protested and grumbled, but he obeyed the order. He did not close his factory.

Serious trouble has occurred in the West Australian timber industry, caused by the Arbitration Court's astounding award of nine months ago, which considerably reduced the current rates of wages. Both sides agreed to ignore the award for the first nine months of this year, but when this agreement expired recently all the timber trade bosses except one (at Karridale) gave notice that they intended to enforce the wages awarded by the Arbitration Court. All of the employees at the various mills except Karridale, refused to accept these wages, and submitted a schedule of what they required. As the bosses refused to grant same, all hands left. A large number of the men are leaving for other States.

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

## Wallenstein & Frost

Van Ness and Golden Gate Aves.

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We have UNION MADE  
Suits, Overcoats, Pants  
and Hats . . . . .

The Union Label stands for Honest Labor and  
OUR PRICES SELL

## STRICTLY UNION

## Enterprise Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men In All Its Departments

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ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,  
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,  
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

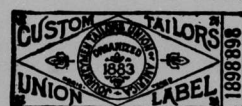
WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

# My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

## NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



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strong & Levy.)  
UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the  
**Journeyman Tailors' Union**

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The following named custom tailoring firms are  
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Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.  
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (14) Benson, Fisk & Syster, 684 San Jose Ave.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (5) Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 413 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (89) Conoley, Ben D., 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.  
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (123) Fuson-Read Co., 205 Clay.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Elghth.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.  
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.  
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.  
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.  
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.  
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.  
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.  
 Fourth.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.  
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 413 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 316 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

A year or two ago a well-known New York financier, who was visiting China, was the recipient of many courtesies. When the financier's mission had been accomplished he conceived the idea that it would be the proper thing to tender to the viceroy some token in recognition of the courtesies mentioned. So he sent to the official in question an uncommonly fine bull pup that he had brought with him. In a few days came the viceroy's acknowledgment of the gift. "I myself am not in the habit of eating that species of dog, but I may say that my suite had it served for breakfast and accord it unqualified praise."—*Exchange*.

The professor was lecturing in the medical class, and stopped occasionally to ask a question.

"Suppose," he said, "a young woman, in walking on a slippery pavement, fell and dislocated her ankle, and you happened to be on the spot, what would you do?"

"Rubber," answered the flippant and unthinking young man. The rest of the class held its breath till the professor went on:

"Quite correct. A vigorous rubbing would serve to keep down the swelling until remedies could be procured and applied."—And the students breathed again.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for play, eight hours for what we will.

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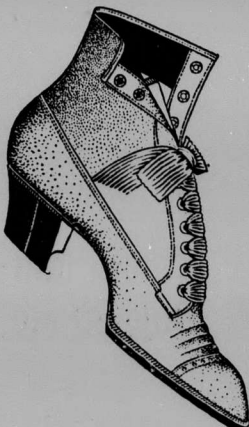
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When in doubt about the size or style, give a

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## THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, in the current issue of the *National Civic Federation Review*, says that when men are competing for a living for themselves and their offspring, "then we feel it, then we know something about immigration. It is not academic or statistical with us then. I have the honor of representing an organization of 100,000 skilled mechanics, and we feel the immigrant proposition every day. We meet it every day in our own way. We meet the man who comes in every day and stands at the shop door. We have to compete with him. He is not competing with us, we are competing with him, and if we are successful, all right. If we succeed in assimilating that gentleman to our way of thinking, well and good. But if we don't? The question of assimilating the immigrant is one of years and years.

"We are very materially affected by immigration. Our wages, the condition of our families, the way our families are cared for and fed is gauged by immigration; the schooling of our children is dictated by immigration. It is gauged by the fellow who is competing with us, and that fellow comes largely, of course, from among the immigrants. We have our own citizens and our own people who are in competition in a way, but it is the man who has come here and is met at the shore by the fellow who is bidding for him—practically by the owner of these men, as is now being done on the greatest public work a government is undertaking—offering so much and so much, selling Chinamen by auction at nine cents an hour. I say, we are the ones who suffer from immigration—our people, our wives, our children; our standard of living is based, is pitted against immigration. We meet immigration here and there and everywhere. In the mining district, in the mechanical trades, in the clothing industry, the allied industries and in all the industries in which the human being is engaged in our country today, we meet with immigration. We feel that our standard of living is kept down. We feel the need of better protection against immigration (not that we have any desire to keep out the desirable immigrant, and I cannot say to you what is desirable immigration to your satisfaction, although I think I know what I mean by that). We want fair opportunities here, and we do not want an unfair competition. In other words, we do not want a tariff upon the product and no tariff upon competition with our labor. We want protection from all sides, and I do not say this in a political sense."

The latest development in England's struggle between employer and employee is Sir John Bingham's offer to subscribe \$50,000 to a fund to fight strikes. Sir John, the head of one of Sheffield's greatest cutlery firms, sees no escape from tremendous labor troubles and urges the manufacturers to join hands in a fight to the death. The great cutler's offer is only an open expression of the motives actuating a secret movement recently set on foot by firms representing \$175,000,000 to combat the influence of unionism. The members of this secret alliance have guaranteed a percentage of their capital to aid any of their number who may become involved in labor strife.

The Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation has decided to raise the wages of common laborers in its employ 10 cents a day, beginning January 1 next. Day and time labor of the corporation will be adjusted accordingly. The average number of employees of the corporation in 1905 was 180,158 and their total annual salaries and wages were \$128,053,955. At the beginning of 1904 the wages of the employees of the subsidiary companies were cut from 5 to 20 per cent, fully 90 per cent of the total force being affected. In 1905 the steel industry having shown recovery from the depression of the preceding two years, the rate of wages was restored to the same basis practically as that which had existed in 1901, the year of the corporation's organization.

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CHAS. NELSON, Vice-Pres. E. W. RUNYON, Vice-Pres.  
HENRY BRUNNER, Cashier

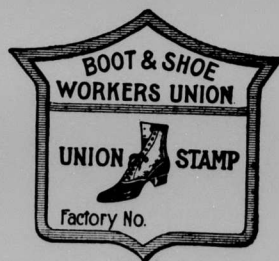
Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits - 248,742.13  
DEPOSITS - - - - - 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

## The German Savings and Loan Society

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Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42  
Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00  
Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17  
F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohte, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary.  
Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.



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The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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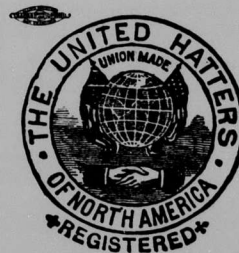


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DON'T  
Wear a Hat Without It

Don't patronize a dealer who has LOOSE LABELS. Take a look at it when you are buying a Hat and see that the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America is in it. Beware of counterfeit labels. Genuine labels are always sewed in.

WHEN YOU  
DRINK BEER  
See that this Label is on  
the Keg or Bottle.

